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**W. A. CROSSETT**

Cor. 7th and Polk

Phone 176

**Local News Items.****Witherspoon & Gough.**

T. N. Rossiter, of Roswell, is in the city.

C. N. Houston, of Wichita Falls, is in the city.

F. S. Stevens, of Dalhart, is in town on business.

H. O. Pope of Claude was in the city yesterday on business.

Judge L. C. Heare of Miami had business in the city yesterday.

Jno. A. Wallace of Canyon registered at the Elmhirst Wednesday.

C. H. Chenault of Boyinia was a guest at the Elmhirst Wednesday.

A. R. Letts of Clarendon was a business caller in the city yesterday.

J. J. Morris, of Portales, was in the city Wednesday on land business.

J. A. McIntosh of Hereford was among the visitors in the city Wednesday.

Edward Baumgartner, of Portales, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

Cicero Wentworth, of Alva, Okla., was in the city yesterday on cattle business.

L. T. Lester and son, Rector, of Canyon were registered at the Elmhirst this week.

James Frazier and Walter Farwell of Channing were guests at the Amarillo yesterday.

J. M. Jarvis, of Trinidad, is in the city, on a prospecting trip and will remain several days.

**THE ICE CREAM HABIT**

Will soon be freezing on to you, and of course you will want the best. We have it and sell it in any quantity. Our

**DELICIOUS SODAS**

and refreshing Cold Drinks from pure fruit juices are making us popular.

**THE NOOK**

Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons ARE THE BEST

O. L. Slaton, a banker and real estate man from Lubbock, was in the city yesterday on business.

T. S. Bugbee, president of the Panhandle Cattlemen's Association, was in the city this week on business.

Mrs. Kate Bryan and son left Wednesday morning for Roswell, where they will permanently reside. Their house on Fourth street is taken by Mr. and Mrs. Will Safford.

The companies represented in our office have contributed largely toward the building of this town in payment of fire losses. Our customers have contributed to them. It's mutual, you see. Our companies pay when losses occur. Moral—Insure with them. Currie & Dohoney. 26-11

When you insure, insure with Currie & Dohoney in a good company. If you are not going to insure with solvent companies that pay their losses when you are unfortunate enough to hold one, you had better put your money in your other pocket, and give yourself credit for same. You will save that much. 26-11

The mass meeting called to convene at the court house yesterday afternoon was adjourned until today at 4 p. m., owing to the previous call of the Palo Duro club for the same time and place. All citizens of the city, and of the

country, are urged to attend and assist in the preparations for the entertainment of the cattlemen next month.

The body of L. D. Danenberg, a prominent business man of Roswell and who was especially known in railroad circles all over the west, passed through the city Wednesday en route to interment at the old home in Illinois. He had been very sick for some time, and was finally taken to Galveston, in hopes that the change would benefit him, but as it proved without success.

**Summer School.**

Beginning May 29th, Mrs. F. V. Allen and Miss Jones will open a Summer School. Place and rates announced later. Patronage of the public solicited. 26-11

**Lodge Directory.**

AMARILLO LODGE, A. F. & A. M. 732 Meets third Friday night in each month. J. Frisbe, W. M. Sam Merrill, Sec.

AMARILLO CHAPTER, R. A. M., 196. Meets first Tuesday night in each month. A. B. Spencer, H. P. S. J. Brown, Sec.

BONITA CHAPTER, O. E. S., 184. Meets second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month. Mrs. Leona Morgan, W. M. Hortense Plemons, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Thursday night in K. of P. Hall, 509 Polk street. C. F. Mayer, C. C. W. P. Stewart, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F. 410. Meets every Monday night in I. O. O. F. Hall, 509 Polk street. W. T. Bratton, N. G. Geo. Hayden, Sec.

I. O. O. F. 95. Meets every Tuesday night in I. O. O. F. Hall, 509 Polk street. A. S. Drain, N. G.

W. E. Gee, Sec.

ALAMOSA CAMP, W. O. W., 502. Meets every Tuesday night in W. O. W. Hall, Eakle building. F. M. Conlin, C. C. T. W. Barnes, Clerk.

B. P. O. E. 923. Meets every Monday night in Elks Hall, Carson Building. J. R. Bowman, E. R.

LADIES OF THE MACABEES. Meet every first and third Tuesday at 3 p. m. Visiting members cordially invited. Mrs. W. S. Placey, Commander. Mrs. H. M. Hill, Record Keeper.

G. I. A. TO THE B. OF L. E. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month at K. of P. Hall 509 Polk St. Mrs. Chas. W. Ford, Pres. Mrs. Patrick J. Wallace, Secy.

L. A. TO B. OF R. T. Meets second and fourth Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in each month at K. of P. Hall. Mrs. Annie Garner, Mistress. Mrs. Eunice Reppeto, Secy.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD NO. 403. Meets every other Wednesday night at Hall of K. of P. Minnie Ortnier, President. Arthur Minchew, Secy.

AMARILLO ENCAMPMENT U. D. Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in I. O. O. F. Hall. Frank Wolfkin, C. P. W. T. Bratton, Secy.

AMARILLO SOCIALIST LOCAL NO. 82. Recording Secretary, Carl Larson; Financial Secretary, J. B. Huber; Treasurer, C. H. Black. Meets weekly. Visiting Socialists and others welcome. All sessions open to the public.

**Well Bred Clothes**

For men who dress neat. Well made, well fitted and stylish. The price suits you better than us this season.

**The Famous****IMPROVED BREEDS.****Thoughtful Discussion of the Principal Varieties of Cattle for Market Beef.**

Following is the text of a notable paper read before the Florida Live Stock association, by Z. C. Chambless, of Ocala. It is well worthy the attention of all stockmen and others interested in the chief source of revenue of the west and southwest:

"Prior to the discovery of America there were no cattle in the Western Hemisphere. A bull and three heifers were brought to Plymouth by the ship Charity, in 1624. Legislation made their slaughter punishable by death, so they multiplied rapidly. This ship sailed from a Devonshire port, and it is likely that these cattle were unimproved Devons. Afterward the colonies received cattle from Denmark, New Netherlands and Holland; some of them escaped, established themselves in favorable environments, and, reverting to a common type, with perhaps some mixture of buffalo blood, they became the wild cattle of our Western plains. It was not until the year 1760 that the historical period of pure-bred beef cattle began. It is claimed, however, that the type of cattle from which Shorthorns descended, existed on the Yorkshire estate of the earls and dukes of Northumberland for a period of 300 years before this date. During this time no herd books were established, and blood lines were known only by word of mouth and sundry traditions. Coates's Herd Book of Shorthorn Pedigrees was the first record to be published, and that in the year 1822, or about sixty years after the written records were begun. The first volume of the English herd book was made from memoranda of cows showing great excellence and variation from the common type, so that in time any animal not tracing to this foundation stock, could get no place on its pages. With the way

type, we will briefly examine the breed.

Shorthorns are favorites.—"As previously mentioned, this breed was the first to be pedigreed in England, and they are yet the favorites there, for they not only make beef for Smithfield market, but outnumber Jerseys in English dairies.

"Likewise, they were the first improved cattle introduced in America. Having been used for many years on the wild ranges of the West, the other breeds coming later gained popularity by use on cows already widened, refined and made good milkers, by previous infusion of the Shorthorn blood. They are also the heaviest of the beef breeders, mature bulls in show form often weighing 2,700 pounds, and cows 2,000 pounds. These weights are extreme, and without high quality are objectionable. Their color is more variable than any breed—it may be red or white, or a mixture of these. Roan is the one color never produced, except by blood of this breed. The horn is short, curved forward, and often downward. In the bull a crested neck, showing great sexual power and prepotency; backs wide and long. The hindquarters is its special characteristic, having the reputation of carrying the best of any breed, the line of the thigh being nearly straight from tail head down. The weak points of Shorthorns are a tendency to long legs and undue prominence of hip bones. These weaknesses are overcome by their fine milking qualities.

"The Scotch sort developed by Cruikshank, Marr and Duthie, which are short-legged and blocky, with great scale and substance, are early maturers. The wonderful adaptability of the breed, and its value in crossing with every other, has made it so popular that there are now 150,000 registered Shorthorns in the United States.

Herefords.—"In weight they are about the equal of Shorthorns. The extreme weights to which Shorthorns frequently attain are rare, but, generally speaking, there is practically no difference. Hereford color is always red with white

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**Miss Helen Thompson**

Third Door East of Post Office

**THE FAIR**

take these for the Angus, as they are so much alike; they are very similar in form, color and hornlessness, but their origin is different, and the hair of the Galloways is long, wavy or shaggy, and their hides are used to make robes since the buffalo became extinct. The bulls are good dehorners, they make good feeders, but being adapted to high altitudes and very cold weather, they will never gain any foothold in Florida."

"In making the foregoing description I have used information obtained from sight of prize-winning specimens, from judges' reports in the Breeders' Gazette, and from Bulletin No. 34, issued by the bureau of animal industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled, American Breeds of Beef Cattle: It would be well for every man owning cattle to write for the bulletin, which may be obtained by addressing D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau, Washington, D. C.

"Mr. William Duthie said that in order to secure success, a breeder must know what form of animal he wants to buy or breed. If buying, let him much rather put his money on one good animal than two or three inferior ones. In selecting a bull he should consider:

- "1. Individual excellence.
- "2. Goodness of sire and dam.
- "3. Pedigree.
- "4. Whether the bull selected is strong where the cows to be mated are deficient.
- "5. That his dam should have been a good milker and good breeder.
- "6. Attention and good management are absolutely necessary; never pamper and never starve.
- "7. Stick to your good animals in bad times; they are a pleasure to look at, and good times will come again."

**RING-BONE AND SPAVIN.****A Jawhawker Scientist Describe Symptoms and Treatment.**

Since olden times the term "ring bone" has been used to indicate an enlargement around the coronary joint. This enlargement is hard, being a growth of bone, and in many cases forms a complete ring, hence the name. A ring-bone has a tendency to continue growing, and in rare cases attains the size of a man's head.

CAUSES.—Any conditions which favor sprains, such as fast driving over hard or uneven roads, unequal paring of the hoof, thus causing the weight to be unequally distributed in the joints, and severe labor in early life. In addition to these may be mentioned blows, bruises or any injuries to tendons, ligaments, or joints. These are no doubt that colts inherit a predisposition to ring-bones.

SYMPTOMS.—Just as soon as the covering of the bone is bruised a liquid is poured out in the region of injury. This inflammatory liquid hardens and forms the uneven growth known as a ring-bone. If the covering of the bone continues to be inflamed more growth is formed. Before the ring-bone becomes chronic the disease passed unnoticed. If the abnormal growth of bone is between the bones of a joint or if it tends to injure ligaments or tendons when they are moved, a ring-bone is very painful. On the other hand, a ring-bone may be very large and not cause very much annoyance, from the fact that it may not interfere with the free movement of ligaments or tendons or encroach on the gliding surface of a joint. In addition to the growth that can be readily seen, a horse affected with ring-bone is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after moving for a few hundred yards gradually "works out of the lameness," as horsemen call it, but when allowed to stand and become cool, and then moved again, the lameness reappears.

TREATMENT.—Preventive treatment consists in keeping horses' feet trimmed properly, not overworking colts while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads, and avoiding all injuries that are liable to strain tendons, ligaments and joints of the limbs.

Even after a ring-bone has developed it may be cured by proper treatment of the feet, and applying a fly blister. The fly blister is prepared by mixing thoroughly one

ounce of pulverized cantharides one ounce of biniodide of mercury and eight ounces of lard. The hair is clipped over the ring-bone and the blister applied with considerable rubbing. The horse's head should be tied so as to avoid his biting the part blistered. A second application of the blister is to be used about a month after the first. If blistering fails to cure the ring-bone, point-firing may be resorted to. It is necessary to "fire" rather deeply to secure good results, care being taken not to fire into a joint. After firing, a fly blister should be rubbed into the holes where the hot iron has been used.

When all these methods have failed and the animal is not worth keeping for a long and uncertain treatment, a skilled veterinarian should be employed to perform an operation for the removal of the nerves supplying the limb in the region of the ring-bone. After a horse has been operated on, great care should be taken of his feet, from the fact that there is no feeling in the foot operated upon, and serious result may come from stepping on nails, etc., and carrying them for many days before the driver would notice the foreign bodies.

**Spavin.**

This disease known in common language as bone-spavin, is an enlargement of the hock joint, similar to a ring-bone about the coronary joint. It may effect the hock joint in such a way as to cement the small joints together, not causing lameness and apparently no blemish, but the free movement of the limb is impaired.

CAUSES.—In addition to the causes given for ring-bone may be mentioned sprains caused by jumping, galloping or trotting animals faster than they are accustomed to; also straining by starting a heavy load, slipping on an icy surface or sliding on a bad pavement.

SYMPTOMS.—If the patient is examined before any bony growth is developed, inflammation will be detected on the inside of the hock joint at the junction of the cannon bone and the joint. While in the stable the horse prefers to rest the diseased leg by setting the heel on the toe of the opposite foot, with the hock joint flexed. In traveling the patient is very lame when first taken out of the barn, but after traveling for a short distance goes sound. The diseased leg is not lifted clear from the ground, but nicks the toe in the middle of the stride, which is very noticeable on a pavement. Like a ring-bone, a spavined horse becomes very lame after being allowed to stand for even a very short time, then moved again.

TREATMENT.—The treatment for a spavin is the same as for a ring-bone.

C. L. BARNES.  
Manhattan, Kansas.

**Under Other Flags.**

Mr. Bryan's new book is meeting with a tremendous sale, and is taxing the publishers to supply the demand. A large share of the space in the volume is taken up with reproductions of Mr. Bryan's letters from abroad, which is very interesting, as well as the comments on affairs in the United States. It includes lectures and speeches delivered by him on various occasions, and an important chapter on municipal ownership. Mr. Bryan has made us an offer whereby we can furnish "Under Other Flags", with a year's subscription to the HERALD for \$1.45, as mentioned in our club list.

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ALL COLORS

made plain by Mr. Coates for Shorthorns, record books were later started for the cattle which are now the three other principal beef breeders, namely, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus and Galloways. In the development of these four breeds. It is fortunate that there was opposition, for the battle between them resulted in much good to all of them. A common object—the production of beef, was in view, but had it not been for the rivalry in filling the demand of a common standard of the beef type, some of the breeders might have been ruined by putting pedigrees, fashion and taste, ahead of utility, dollars and cents.

First point is his form.—"The first point observed in an ideal animal is his form. It should approximate the rectangular; the body compact, broad and deep; the head broad and well filled between the eyes, short from the eyes to the mouth, the latter wide, with wide, well-opened nostrils; the whole head clean cut, and well set on a moderately short neck; the shoulders sloping, chest wide, ribs well sprung and compactly covered with flesh. Along the back the most valuable meat is found, and here should be the greatest width and depth of flesh. The hips and rump wide and well covered to the tail; the flesh of the hindquarters carried well down to the hocks; legs short, straight and set well outside the body; a coarse, fleshy head, and thick meaty throat indicate low quality. The skin should be moderately loose, thick and covered with a plentiful growth of hair. This description applies to the beef steers.

"Passing from the general beef

face, and usually top of the neck, dewlap, belly, feet and brush of tail. This arrangement is not absolute. Their ears are usually red or spotted, with sometimes spots on the face, but this is objectionable, except perhaps around the eyes. Time was when their faces were gray. Occasionally a white or spotted calf is dropped which is known to be pure, but they are likely to bring on discussion among breeders. In form Herefords are close to the ground, broad and stylish; they have good constitutions, heavy backs and loins; smooth over hock bones, and carry a tremendous amount of flesh of fine quality. It is sometimes claimed they lack scale and size, but both these defects have been greatly improved during the past twenty-five years. As a breed, they are less generally distributed than Shorthorns, there being being in the United States at present about 70,000.

Aberdeen Angus—"These cattle are all solid colors and have no horns, even scurs not being admissible. They follow in the extreme the barrel shape so much sought in the beef type—low set, compact, symmetrical. Their heads are characteristic of the high quality behind them, and are surmounted by a high poll, which they use with great effect in fighting. They do not attain the weight of Shorthorns and Herefords, but are strong, prepotent and get about 75 per cent. of polled calves from horned cows. The milking quality of this breed has been neglected but they are, nevertheless becoming popular, and there are now about 40,000 in the United States.

Galloways—"Many people mis-

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